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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

JULY, 1897.



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac summos contempler in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.*

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THE ASTOR INDIAN MEDAL

STRUCK FOR USE BY

THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY.



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

AT MIHI PLAVDO
IPSE DOMI, SIMVL AC NVMMOS CONTEMPLO IN ARCA.

—Horatii, Sat. I, ii. 66.

VOL. XXXII.

BOSTON, JULY, 1897.

No. I.

THE HALF CENTS OF 1793.

BY S. S. CROSBY.



MUCH less interest has been taken in the collection of the different dies of Half Cents of this year, than of the Cents, and it is difficult to find a cabinet containing many of them. I can add no new dies in the regular series, to those already described by Mr. E. Frossard in his "Monograph," but can only describe those dies more minutely.

Before attempting this I will introduce a piece referred to by Mr. W. S. Baker, in his "Medallic Portraits of Washington," as follows: "The portrait . . . struck with a reverse of the Half Cent of 1793 — the first year of the regular coinage, — is different again from all others in this list, and may have been copied from the original by Edward Savage, painted in New York in 1790. The transposition from three-quarter face into a profile, will account for the difference in expression. The head is in quite high relief, altogether unsuited for a coin, and the piece may be considered in the light of a fancy production not intended as a pattern."

The piece here referred to bears upon its obverse a military bust of Washington facing the right, with the legend LIBERTY above, and the date 1793 in exergue (Plate III). The legend and the date, excepting the figure 3, which has a rounded top instead of the straight horizontal line, as in the regular coinage, agree closely with those of obverse 2 of the Half Cents. The reverse is the same with reverse A, and the edge is lettered as on those.

It is impossible to state with certainty that this was intended as a pattern, but as it has every appearance of a genuinely struck piece, with reverse from a die used with the Half Cents of the regular issue, I am inclined to believe it to have been so intended, and therefore give it a place upon the plate as a

pattern. As to the objection of its high relief, the same might with nearly as much reason be urged against most of the coins of this year.

Of these coins I have found but two obverse and three reverse dies. Frossard mentions four reverse dies, but from a close examination of his plate, comparing his 1 and 4 with each other and with original impressions, I can detect no difference in them except that noted by him in the "dividing line of the fraction," which he describes as "short, thick, and touches the upper curve of the 2, while distant from the last cipher." I find no impression showing the peculiarity of his No. 4, but the die agrees so perfectly in all other respects with reverse A and with No. 1 of his plate, that I think it must be the same die, altered in that line, either in the die, or upon the coin itself.

The design of the obverses is similar to that of the Liberty Cap Cents, but with the head facing left. The fillet band is visible entirely across the head, from just above the forehead to near the staff behind. The edges are lettered TWO HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR ~ ~

Obverse 1 with reverses A and B. The letter L is partly over the hair and low, the V not more than half a millimeter from the cap, and TV high. The cap has a rounded top, is narrow at its base, the right hand outline having but two curves, making it narrow in the middle. The upper lock of hair extends fully under and slightly beyond the cap, nearly parallel with its lower line; the second, third and fourth are longer, and the lowest ends in a curl underneath. The end of the staff lays very close to the line of the bust. The date is widely spaced, the 1 high and the 7 small.

Obverse 2 with reverses A and B. The letters L and TV low; L is entirely over the forehead, and the V fully one millimeter from the cap, which is more pointed at the top and more broad at the base than in obverse 1, having three curves on its right hand outline, and being full in the middle. The upper lock of hair is short, pointing nearly at the middle of the base of the cap, the second reaches nearly to the outer edge of the cap, the third is much longer, pointing downward, and the fourth appears to turn under with the lowest, which forms a curl underneath,—though in some impressions a faint outline of a point to it may be detected. The end of the staff is more than twice its own diameter from the line of the bust. The date is closely spaced, the 7 large and the 9 and 3 high.

These pieces are usually designated in sale catalogues as the small, or the large 7.

The reverses closely resemble those of the Cents of Class 2, but the branches are without trefoil leaves, these bearing only ovate leaves and racemes of small berries, and have the words ^{HALF}CENT within the wreath. The larger number of sprays are on the outside of the branches.

Reverse A with obverses 1 and 2. One millimeter space between ^{HALF} and CENT, the centre-mark large, and nearer the right foot of A. Each branch

bears fifteen leaves, the points of the two upper terminal leaves nearly meeting under s. The stems cross, forming nearly a right angle under the knot, that at the left very near the u, that at the right joining the ceriph of the foot of A. The sprays of berries on the left are five and three; on the right, five and four. The top of the bow is nearly straight, the ribbon ends rather heavy and forked, that at the left most deeply, that at the right longer, reaching nearly (or quite?) to the border. The regula is curved, joining the ribbon end at the left, and close under the numerator. The figure 2 is high and very near the ribbon end. The legend is close around the wreath but more than one millimeter from the border.

Reverse B with obverse 2. One and one-half millimeters between HALF and CENT, the centre-mark small and near the left top of N. The left branch bears thirteen leaves, one inside joining H; the right, fourteen; the tips of two terminal leaves nearly meeting under ES. The stems are long, forming a wide angle, extending as far as the outer circle of the legend, and nearly equidistant from U and A. The sprays on the left are six and three; on the right seven and three. The top of the bow curves slightly downward. The ends of the ribbon are heavy, and forked half their length or more, the streamers from both nearly reaching the border. The regula is slightly curved and central, and the denominator widely spaced. The legend is about equally distant from wreath and border.

Reverse C with obverse 1. About one millimeter between HALF and CENT. No centre-mark, but a period follows CENT. A period also follows the legend. Fifteen leaves upon the left branch and sixteen upon the right. The upper terminal leaf on the right extends over that at the left, nearly meeting the point of the second leaf on that side under E. Six sprays outside and four inside each branch. The stems are slender, forming a wide angle, that at the left short, joining the u, that at the right much longer, reaching as far as the outer circle of the legend, and ending about two millimeters from A. The top of the bow is deeply curved in the centre and highest on the left. The ribbon ends are light, that at the right longest, and most deeply forked. The regula is long, straight and very light. The 2 is high; the first cipher low, and near the second. The legend is nearer the border on the right than on the left.

It is difficult to estimate the rarity of these coins, owing to the lack of interest in their collection; but I should judge the obverses to be about equal in that respect; reverse A the most common, and B and C very much more rare.

The descriptions I have given comprise every die of the U. S. Coins of 1793 at present known to collectors. Should any others be discovered I shall be glad to be informed, that descriptions, and if possible illustrations, may be given. (For Plate of the Half Cents see April number.)

THE following table of equivalents may be convenient for those who are familiar with previous tables of these Cents. The larger number given by Doughty does not indicate so many different obverse dies, as he gives a new number to every combination, and I find no difference in the dies given by him as 5 and 6, though every known Cotton Leaf Cent has been submitted for examination, and all three of them were in my hands at the same time and were very carefully compared. Numbers 2 and 8 were unknown when the previous tables were issued.

CROSBY 1897.	LEVICK 1869.	FROSSARD 1878.	DOUGHTY 1890.	CROSBY 1897.	LEVICK 1869.	FROSSARD 1878.	DOUGHTY 1890.
1	1	1	1 & 2	8	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	9	7	6 & 7	10 & 11
3	2	3	3	10	8	8	9
4	3	2	4	11	9	9	12
5	6	10	5 & 6	12	10	11	13 & 14
6	4	4	7	13	11	12	15
7	5	5	8	14	12	13	16 & 17

AMERICAN FUR COMPANY'S INDIAN MEDALS.

BY BENJAMIN BETTS.

The general similarity of the two pieces described below by Mr. Betts and especially of their reverses, seems to indicate a close connection between them, and to show a common origin and design. Whether this be established or not, they certainly form a new and interesting addition to the list of American Indian medals. — EDS.

I. THE ASTOR MEDAL.

Naked bust of Mr. Astor in profile to left. Legend, PRESIDENT OF THE above, and AMERICAN FUR COMPANY below. *Rev.* In the centre of field are two right hands clasped, with the motto PEACE AND | FRIENDSHIP; above this the Indian pipe of peace over a tomahawk crosswise, and below, a tomahawk over a pipe of peace crossed in the same manner. Legend, FORT UNION above, and U. M. O. below. (These letters, as we infer from a similar medal to be described below, signify *Upper Missouri Outfit.*) Silver, gilt. Size 41.

This rare and interesting medal came into the possession of the writer some ten or twelve years since. Up to that time he had never seen or heard of such a medal, but about four years ago his attention was called to another example in *silver*, considerably worn. This piece the writer was informed, went into the possession of one of the Astor family; presumably at a high figure, which in view of its great rarity was perhaps fully justified.

The devices on the reverse sufficiently indicate its purpose; it was doubtless intended for presentation to influential chiefs, and others whose positions enabled them to be of use to the officials of the Company, who were stationed at the various trading posts established in the heart of the Indian country. Their close resemblance to those struck for a similar purpose by the United States Government, was well calculated to encourage the belief

in the minds of the savages that they were treating with a power but little if at all inferior to that of the Great Father (" *Uncle Sam* ") himself, and it is hardly too much to suppose that they were valued by their recipients quite as highly as those issued by the Government.

The portrait is that of John Jacob Astor, and the arrangement of the title, the lettering of the legend and the devices on both obverse and reverse, were no doubt carefully studied, with the idea suggested above, and clearly prove that the design was to impress the Indian chiefs, and any "half-breeds" among them, if there should chance to be those who could read the legend to one inquisitive enough to ask its meaning, with a wholesome respect for the power of those who were ready to reward faithful service, or to punish treachery.

It would be interesting to know something as to particulars, such as the name of the die-cutter, the date at which the medal was struck, etc., but all enquiries touching these points, have so far failed to throw any light upon them; the fact that it is without date or signature of any kind, or even the name of him whose bust it bears, leaves all to conjecture.

In considering the facts so far as they are matters of record concerning the American Fur Company, we are led to believe that the medal under notice was struck sometime between the years 1806 and 1811. Washington Irving in his "Astoria" says that in 1809 Mr. Astor "obtained a charter from the Legislature of New York, incorporating a company under the name of 'The American Fur Company,' with a capital of one million of dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to two millions." In 1811 an "arrangement was made, by which conjunction with certain partners of the Northwest Company, and others engaged in the fur trade, they bought out the Mackinaw Company, and merged that and the American Fur Company into a new Association, to be called 'The Southwest Company.' . . . Unluckily the war which broke out in 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, suspended the association; and after the war it was entirely dissolved."

It is not impossible that the published reports of the expedition fitted out by the Government under Captains Lewis and Clarke for the exploration of the vast interior west of the Mississippi river (accomplished by them in the years 1804, 1805 and 1806), may have been instrumental in attracting the attention of Mr. Astor to the grand trading possibilities offered by this immense unexplored region, since he soon after formulated a scheme for the establishment of a line of trading posts along the Missouri and Columbia rivers and their tributaries. These trading posts were fortified sufficiently to protect them against any sudden or treacherous attacks of the Indian tribes, and served as a centre at which the trappers employed by the Company might bring the furs which they had taken, and the natives might exchange

1 Goodrich, in his "Picture of New York," gives 1805 as the date of the granting of the Charter.

their beaver and other skins for supplies which they could not otherwise obtain, — a traffic which laid the foundation for the enormous wealth of the President of the Company.

Fort Union, named on the medal, and located on the Missouri river,¹ was made the distributing post of The American Fur Company, in the western country. It was situated about six miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone, was a stockaded fortress, about two hundred and twenty feet square, and was pleasantly located on a high bank.² "A trapper's *outfit* consists generally of a rifle, a pound of powder, four pounds of lead, a bullet mould, seven traps, an axe, a hatchet, a knife, an awl, a camp kettle, two blankets, and seven pounds of flour, and has generally two or three horses to carry himself, his baggage and peltries."³

Another station of the American Fur Company was "Fort Cass," on the Yellowstone river, about three miles below the mouth of the Big-horn. Capt. Bonneville, under date of August, 1833, says:— "This was a mere fortification against Indians, being a stockade of about one hundred and thirty feet square, with two bastions at the extreme corners. M'Tulloch, an agent of the American Company, was stationed there with twenty men; two boats of fifteen tons burden were lying here, but at certain seasons of the year a steamboat can come up to the fort."⁴

II. THE CHOTEAU MEDAL.

Cloaked bust of Choteau to right. Near the border PIERRE CHOTEAU & CO. UPPER MISSOURI OUTFIT. *Rev.* Pipe and tomahawk crossed, and two right hands joined, PEACE | AND | FRIENDSHIP | 1843. Border ornamented, edge plain. A copper loop soldered on edge. Tin. Size 58.

"This interesting, and heretofore unpublished medal was obtained from an Indian, in an Indian lodge, at Peoria Bottom, on the Missouri river, a point about 15 miles north of Fort Pierre, Dakota Ter. Choteau, as his name indicates, was a Frenchman, an associate of John Jacob Astor in the fur trade, and carried on an extensive traffick with the Indians and among the pioneers of the Upper Missouri. The date of his death is unknown to us. In condition the medal is very good, though showing some marks of wear, and it has undoubtedly been worn by an Indian, hung to a chain or string fastened to the copper loop."—*Numisma*, No. 1, Vol. VI, Jan., 1882.

The above described medal was purchased by Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., and by him presented to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, in whose collection it now is. As this is the only medal beside that of Astor

¹ Capt. Clarke under date of Aug. 30, 1806, says of this region, that it "abounds in beaver and otter; a circumstance which strongly recommends the entrance of the latter river (*the Yellowstone*) as a judicious position for the purposes of trade." A foot note by the Editor

says — "Old Fort Union long stood here, and was then replaced by Fort Buford, close by."

² Irving's "Bonneville," p. 254.

³ "Bonneville," p. 269.

⁴ "Bonneville," p. 250.

relating to the American Fur Company of which we have any knowledge, it may be of sufficient interest in connection with the preceding piece, to warrant a republication in the *Journal*.

The Choteau family of St. Louis were evidently connected with the fur trading interests at a very early period, for although the medal bears the date of 1843, we find them named by Capt. Clarke of the Lewis and Clarke expedition on their return to St. Louis in 1806, as the following extracts will show:—

The Lewis and Clarke expedition arrived at St. Louis at 12 o'clock, September 23d, 1806. Capt. Clarke in his journal of that date, in speaking of their reception, says "We accepted the invitation of Mr. Peter Choteau, and took a room in his house. We paid a friendly visit to Mr. Auguste Chotau, and some of our old friends this evening."

"Wednesday, 24th September, 1806. We dined with Mr. Chotoux to day, and after dinner went to a store and purchased some clothes which we gave to a tayler and derected to be made."

"Thursday, 25th Sepr., 1806. . . . Had all our skins &c. suned [sunned] and stored away in a storeroom of Mr. Caddy Choteau, payed some visits of form to the gentlemen of St. Louis. In the evening a dinner & Ball."

SOME LOCAL NEW YORK TOKENS.

BY BENJAMIN BETTS.

CASTLE GARDEN TOKEN.

Obv. A front view of the building; above this and near the border, CASTLE GARDEN; below, and close to the border in very small letters, TRESTED (the name of the die-sinker); border lightly milled.

Rev. A flying eagle, holding in his beak a ribbon, on which appears the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM; above, near the border (and nearly surrounding the planchet) JONATHAN RATHBONE & FRANCIS B. FITCH. PROPRIETORS; at bottom near the border * 1825 * in field below the ribbon, *D Pomeroy 890* engraved in script; border lightly milled; edge plain. Elongated ellipse, brass, silvered. Size 31 x 16.

In view of the fact that a considerable portion of the field is left vacant by the die, evidently for the purpose of engraving therein a name or number (or both, as in the above example), it would seem probable that these tokens were intended for use by stockholders, or holders of season tickets, as seat checks or for some such purpose. Whatever may have been their uses, they are to-day certainly among the most interesting mementoes relating to the early history of New York.

Only two other specimens are known to the writer; one of which was sold in the collection of Mr. J. N. T. Levick and was badly marred by a large

hole near the centre; the other was much corroded. On one of these the name of J. P. Whittelsey was engraved, but without a number.

Castle Garden, or (as it was originally called) *Castle Clinton*,¹ was erected by the United States as a military post, on ground under water off the Battery, the same having been ceded for that purpose by the Corporation of the City of New York in December, 1806. It was about two hundred feet in diameter; the walls were eight feet in thickness and were thirty-five feet high above the water. The building was of a circular form, and the roof rose from the walls toward the interior; the area thus enclosed was said to be capable of accommodating upwards of ten thousand people.

In 1817 during its occupancy by the Government as a fortified post, the public feeling was much exercised by the attempt on the part of Major General Winfield Scott (who was at that time in command of this military district), "to erect two small offices on the Battery, one on each side leading to the bridge, in violation as supposed, of the rights of the City, and of the spirit of the grant made to the Government." A correspondence between the Mayor and Gen. Scott followed, and "an appeal was eventually made to the President, . . . who ordered a suspension of the proceedings on the part of Gen. Scott, and it was abandoned. . . . Great fears were at one time entertained that it would produce a violent struggle between the civil and military powers."

The Government not desiring to retain it longer as a military station, on March 30, 1822, by an Act of Congress, ceded it back to the city, and on June 16th of the following year the Castle was finally vacated and placed in possession of the city authorities.

In May, 1824, Castle Clinton (hereafter called *Castle Garden*), was leased for five years² for the sum of \$1,400 per annum, and was fitted up as a promenade and place of entertainment, and soon became a fashionable and popular resort.

Since that time Castle Garden has been the scene of many notable events; among which, and first in order of time, may be mentioned the reception given by the city to Gen. La Fayette on his visit to America in 1824. Having arrived on Sunday, August 15th, in the ship *Cadmus*, he was on the following day, attended by a naval escort, landed at Castle Garden, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by a vast assemblage gathered there to receive

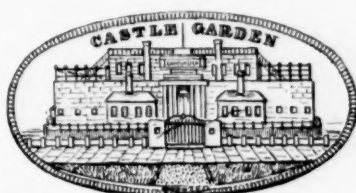
¹ Presumably in honor of De Witt Clinton, at that time Mayor of the city, or his uncle, then Vice President. De Witt Clinton was one of a family highly distinguished in the history of his native State; his grandfather was Col. Charles Clinton, and his father was Gen. James Clinton, who under his brother, Gen. George Clinton, had rendered valuable service in the defence of "Fort Clinton" against the British General, Sir Henry Clinton, in 1777; George Clinton was chosen Governor of New York in 1777, and held the office eighteen successive years; in 1801 he was again chosen

Governor, and in 1804 and 1808 was elected Vice President of the United States. De Witt Clinton held important offices for many years in the municipal government; he was Lieutenant Governor in 1811-13; elected Governor almost unanimously in 1817, and re-elected several times afterwards; in 1812 he received eighty-nine Electoral votes for President of the United States against Madison, and was one of the most eminent statesmen of his day.

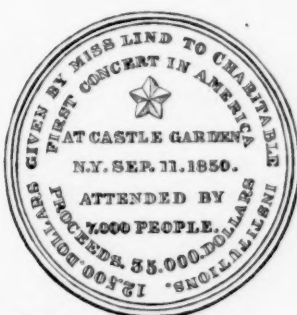
² Rathbone & Fitch being the proprietors in 1825 were doubtless the lessees.



UNITED STATES DOLLARS OF 1798 AND 1804.



CASTLE GARDEN TOKEN.



JENNY LIND MEDAL.

NEW YORK LOCAL ISSUES.

him. On the 14th of September after his return to this city from a visit to Boston, a grand "Fete and Gala" was given in his honor, which was conducted on a scale of grandeur and expense hitherto unprecedented in this country, about six thousand persons being present.¹

THE JENNY LIND MEDAL.

Another great occasion was the brilliant reception accorded to Miss Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," on September 11, 1850, at which time under the management of that "Prince of Showmen" Mr. Phineas T. Barnum, she gave her first concert in America. Her reception on her arrival had been of the warmest character, and her progress through the streets from the ship to her hotel was literally a triumphal march beneath floral arches and decorations and a grand display of the flags of all nations. Public expectation had been greatly stimulated by the systematic advertising of which Mr. Barnum was so thoroughly a master. One of the novel methods resorted to by him was the offer of a \$200 prize for an ode of welcome.² Another innovation, the sale of seats by auction, was announced and took place amidst a scene of great excitement, "Genin, the hatter" making a bid at the start of two hundred and twenty-five dollars for first choice. Five dollars had been named as the regular price for tickets, but many were sold far above this, even as high as fifty dollars. The receipts were of course immense, and at the close of the concert Mr. Barnum announced the fact that Jenny Lind had devoted her entire share of the profits to charitable purposes.

A burlesque poem called "Parnassus"³ also contributed greatly to the general hilarity, a fair idea of which may be formed from the following stanza, Mr. Barnum being regarded as the speaker:—

"So Jenny come along: you're just the card for me,
And quit those kings and queens for the country of the free;
Folks 'll welcome you with speeches and serenades and rockets,
And you shall touch their hearts and I shall tap their pockets;
And if between us both the public isn't skinned
Why my name isn't Barnum, nor your name Jenny Lind."⁴

The following medal was struck in commemoration of this event, and may be thus described:—

Obv. Head of Miss Jenny Lind in profile, to left. JENNY at left, and LIND at right.

Rev. Legend in two concentric circles; the inner one reads, above, FIRST CONCERT IN AMERICA followed by the inscription in four lines beneath a large star, AT CASTLE GARDEN | N.Y. SEP. 11. 1850. | ATTENDED BY | 7.000 PEOPLE

¹ The above facts are mainly from "The Picture of New York" by A. T. Goodrich, New York, 1828.

² This was awarded to Bayard Taylor, and was recited by Miss Lind on this occasion.

³ By Wm. Allen Butler, author of "Flora McFlimsey," etc.

⁴ From the "Ladies' Home Journal" for November, 1896.

then follows the remainder of the inner legend, PROCEEDS. 35.000. DOLLARS. The outer legend, beginning at the bottom, is 12.500. DOLLARS GIVEN BY MISS LIND TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. Edge plain. The obverse is in high relief, and the workmanship throughout good. There is no signature to indicate the artist, to whose labor we are indebted for this very interesting memento. Bronze and white metal. Size 27.

For many years Castle Garden was used as a landing place for immigrants, and through its ever open portals passed hundreds of thousands of Old World denizens, fleeing from Old World poverty and oppression, to find in the New World, in the midst of new conditions, new homes and eventual citizenship in the "Land of the Free," the Utopia of their dreams and El Dorado of their imaginations.

Castle Garden is at present utilized by the city as an Aquarium, and here numerous members of the finny tribe may be seen disporting themselves in their native element. Big fish and little fish, whales and minnows, horse-heads and devil fish (the great sea spiders), cod and mackerel, trout, eels and mud suckers: truly a cosmopolitan company, fitting representatives of the inhabitants of the great city for whose instruction and amusement they have been assembled from the very ends of the earth.

DOLLAR OF 1804.

PREVIOUS to 1842 the existence of any 1804 Dollar was problematical; the records of the Mint being the only source from which to infer that any had been coined. The Mint did not have any, and nobody had ever seen one.

In 1842 Eckfeldt and DuBois, assayers in the Mint, published a "Manual of Gold and Silver Coins," in which appeared an engraving of an 1804 Dollar. It is presumably a representation of one or more pieces in the Mint at that time.

The first knowledge we have of an individual possessing one of these Dollars is from a letter of Mr. Matthew A. Stickney, published in the *Journal*, Vol. II, page 42, in which he says "My U. S. Dollar of 1804 was handed me directly from the cabinet of the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia on the 9th of May, 1843, by one of its officers."

During President Polk's administration, extending from 1845 to 1849, a lady obtained from the Mint a Dollar of 1804, which subsequently passed into the possession of Mr. L. G. Parmelee. See *Journal*, Vol. III, page 7.

These are the first three Dollars bearing the date of 1804 known to be in existence, making their appearance between the years 1842 and 1846, and all emanating from the Mint in Philadelphia.

The plate represents a 1798 Dollar, showing milling or lines extending to the edge of the piece, as on all Dollars coined from 1794 to 1803 inclusive. The other cut is from a photograph of one of the existing 1804 Dollars, and shows a beading with plain rim outside. This style of beading commenced with the 1836 Dollar and has been continued from that time.

Inasmuch as the appearance of an 1804 Dollar was not earlier than 1842, and the beading near the edge is similar to pieces coined since 1836, and totally unlike those of 1803 and the preceding years, what inference can be drawn other than that the die was cut between the year 1836 and 1842?

It does seem very strange that Mr. Stickney, who had been collecting coins since 1817 and had not come across an 1804 Dollar, when confronted with two "*proof specimens*" at the Mint in 1843, should have accepted them as "*originals*," (see his letter, quoted above,) without questioning the source from whence they came.

JOHN A. NEXSEN.

BROOKLYN, July, 1897.

SANTO DOMINGO COINS TO BE MADE IN AMERICA.

A Government Commission appointed by the Republic of Santo Domingo has lately placed an order with the gold and silver refining firm of Charles S. Platt, No. 29 Gold street, New York, for the coinage of 1,750,000 pieces of silver alloy, to represent dollars equal in size to the French five-franc piece and weighing twenty-five grammes; half dollars, and twenty and ten cent pieces, corresponding in size to United States currency. The nominal value of the total amount represented by the coins is \$600,000, and they are to be used merely as subsidiary currency for circulation within the limits of the Republic, their actual standard being considerably lower than United States coins. This is said to be the first time that an American firm has been intrusted with the coinage of foreign money, countries having no mints of their own usually placing their orders in Europe.

GIFT TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

THE Smithsonian Institution has received by bequest from the late G. B. Glover, of New York, formerly of the Chinese imperial maritime customs, a collection of Chinese and other East Asiatic coins, consisting of 2,025 pieces and representing the coinage of China from 700 B. C. down to the present day. This collection is probably the most complete in existence, surpassing those at London and Paris. It embraces very many specimens of those peculiar pieces of currency used both as coins and religious medals, moulds of various shapes, notes both governmental and private, and coins of

foreign countries, struck from time to time for commercial use in China. The latter class includes the dollars of English, Danish, American and Mexican manufacture, as well as the entire series of the coinage of the Annamese, Japanese, Koreans, and the Mohammedan cities of China itself. The collection was exhibited at the Paris Exposition, where by some mistake these originals were listed as dating from 2254 B. C. It is being prepared for installation in the Museum by Mr. Beckwith. — *Exchange*.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXXI, p. 111.)

THERE are again insertions to be made.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

A. *Personal*.

Dr. George Bird (), of London.

1141. *Obverse*. Clothed bust, to right. To left, in field s. Inscription: GEORGE BIRD M. D. 1896.

Reverse. Blank.

Plaster of Paris. 72. 113mm. By Miss E. Stillman. At the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1897. Communicated to me by Dr. F. Parkes Weber.

Dr. Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-), of London.

1142. *Obverse*. Bust, to left, in University robes. Inscription: THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY 189-

Reverse. At right, two females seated to left; the one extending laurel wreath, and the other with scroll on knees and pen in hand. Before them a kneeling male with open book. In background, lighted candelabra. Exergue: An owl with outstretched wings.

Design for cast bronze medal. 77. 120mm. By Miss S. R. Canton. At the Royal Academy Exhibition. Communicated to me by Dr. Weber.

Dr. Sir William Lawrence, of London.

Besides No. 761, there is

1143. *Obverse*. Within ornamental circle, head, facing. Inscription: WILLIAM LAWRENCE 1783-1867 S. BARTHOLOMEWS HOSPITAL

Reverse. Within ornamental border, nude youth erect and facing, between two shields on which he rests his forearms. Upon the shields: AIEN | APIΣ-TEVE | IN, which is whispered into his ears by draped crouching females (Wisdom and Science) on each side who stretch their heads across the shields.

Gold. Cast and chased. 35. 54mm. By Alfred Gilbert, R. A. *Nature*, July 1, 1897, p. 200, fig. To be annually conferred. At the Royal Academy Exhibition.

As preceding, but larger. Plaster of Paris. At the Academy Exhibition. I have photographs of both of these from Dr. Weber.

Dr. John Argyll Robertson (), of Edinburgh.

Obverse. HOC SIGILLO | JUVENEM INGENUUM | JOANNEM GARTLAND EKINS | RESPONSQA QUESTIONIBUS | TOTI SCHOLÆ PROPOSITIS | OMNIUM FELICISSIMA | DONAVIT | JOANNES ARGYLL ROBERTSON M. D. | DE CHIRURGICE (sic) | PRÆLECTOR

Reverse. EDINBURGI | (scrolls) | KALENDIS APRILIS | A. D. 1837 (all engraved.)

Silver. 39. 60mm. With loop and ring. Communicated to me by Dr. Wm. Frazer, of Dublin. As it is engraved I do not number it, though it is inserted from its intrinsic interest.

B. 2. Hospitals.

Bristol, Somersetshire.

1144. *Obverse.* Within depressed circular field, the Suple arms. Inscription: SUPLE PRIZE MEDAL Exergue: 1849

Reverse. Within similar field, crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon, enclosing as the case may be: FIRST | IN MEDICINE OR: FIRST | IN SURGERY, with recipient's name and date engraved. Inscription: BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY

Gold (value five guineas). 24. 38mm. The founder, Mr. Robert Suple, was a starch manufacturer in Bristol. I am indebted for wax impressions to Dr. Arthur B. Prowse, Dean of the Royal Infirmary.

1145. *Obverse.* Within curved quadrilateral, the hospital arms incorporated with those of Bristol (ship and castle). At sides: 18—32 Inscription: BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL

Reverse. Within wreath of laurel leaves: COMMITTEE | MEDAL

Gold, silver. 22. 36mm. I owe wax impressions to Prof. E. Markham Skerritt, Dean of University College, Bristol.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

C. British Medical Events.

Royalty.

Queen Elizabeth, 1572. Recovery from Small Pox. See under Epidemics.

Queen Elizabeth, 1574. Exposure to the Plague. See under Epidemics.

1146. Mary, wife of James II, 1688. Parturition. FELICITAS PUBLICA.¹

Grueber, *Guide to English medals*, 1881, p. 56, No. 279.

1147. Clementina, wife of James III, 1720. D^o PROVIDENTIA OBSTETRIX.

Grueber, *loc. cit.*, p. 62, No. 310; Cochran-Patrick, *loc. cit.*, p. 68, No. 49, pl. XIII, fig. 2; Skaife, *Proc. Manchester Numismatic Society*, 1868, Part VI, p. 131; Storer, *Obstetrical Medals*, No. 5. In the collection of Mr. Robert Shiells, of Neenah, Wis., and my own.

1148. Princess Anne of Orange, 1736. D^o OB PUERPERIUM (etc.).

Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, *Med. Illustr.*, II, p. 516, No. 71.

1149. Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, wife of Frederic, Prince of Wales. 1741.

Pregnancy. FOECVNDITATE AVGVSTAE DOMVS.

Ibid., p. 559, No. 186.

Queen Charlotte, 1773. Does the SALUTI AVGVSTAE upon the medals of the Medical Society of London, Nos. 642, 724 and 1123, refer to her convalescence from any disease?

Geo. III, 1788-89, 1801-04. Alleviation of Paroxysms of Insanity.

1150. *Obverse.* Laureated bust, to right. Beneath: W A & C^o Inscription: GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA.

Reverse. A crown between crossed laurel branches. Inscription: HAIL BRITAIN. HEAVEN RESTORES YOUR KING. 1788.

Copper, brass. 21. 34mm. Rim milled. Conder, p. 211, No. 15; Batty, II, p. 413, No. 4111; Atkins, p. 365, No. 49.

¹ Ordinary natal medals, which are almost countless, will not be admitted to the present list.

1151. *Obverse.* Laureated bust, to right. At sides: G-III Beneath: CI Inscription: GOD SAVE THE KING. Exergue: 1788

Reverse. WHEN | WE FORGET | HIM | MAY GOD FORGET | US!" | Thurlow. |—| RESTORED TO HEALTH | MARCH 1789.

Copper, tin. 20. 32mm. Atkins, p. 361, No. 11. In my collection.

1152. *Obverse.* An open door, with faucet at side. Inscription: OB SALUTEM — RESTAURATAM. Exergue: S · MORREAU | ARBIT : ELEG. | CHELTENHAM | EXCUD. CUR | 1788

Reverse. Hygieia, to right, sacrificing at an altar, and feeding a serpent from a patera resting on a shaft, from which hangs a medallion of the King. At its side, a young oak tree. Inscription: GEORGIO III OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Exergue: 1789

Silver. 28. 42mm. Edges beaded. Undescribed. In my collection.

1153. As No. 1150, save on reverse 1789.

Copper. 21. 34mm. Batty, p. 418, No. 4136^{op}. In the collection of Mr. W. S. Sisson, of Newport, R. I.

1154. *Obverse.* Laureated head, to right. Inscription: GEORGIVS III. MAGN. BR. FR. &C.

Reverse. West front of St. Paul's Cathedral. Inscription: LÆTITIA CVM PIETATE. — DEO OPT. MAX. REX. PIENTISS. PRO SALVTE REST. V. S. L. M. AP. 23. 1789.¹

Gold, bronze. 33. 53mm. Grueber, *loc. cit.*, p. 118, No. 530.

1155. *Obverse.* Laureated bust, to right. Inscription: GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA.

Reverse. In nine lines: THE GENERAL THANKSGIVING FOR HIS MAJESTY (*sic*) HAPPY RECOVERY CELEBRATED AT ST. PAULS APRIL. 23. 1789.

Copper. 21. 34mm. Rim scalloped. Atkins, p. 365, No. 48.

1156. *Obverse.* As preceding, save beneath bust: I H & CO

Reverse. As preceding.

Copper. 21. 34mm. Rim scalloped. Batty, II, p. 418, No. 4136^r.

1157. *Obverse.* Laureated nude bust, to right. Inscription: GEORGIVS III REX.

Reverse. Upon a base and below the radiant eye of God, the shield of London, bordered by palm, and before crossed sword and sceptre. Inscription: VISITED | ST. PAULS. Exergue: 23 APRIL. | 1789

Bronze. 18. 28mm. In my collection.

The obverse is identical with that of No. 1162, the reverse of which is signed with the initials of Jean Dassier, so that the present medal is presumably by that celebrated artist.

1158. *Obverse.* Bust, with hat, to left. Inscription: EDW. LORD THURLOW. 1789.

Reverse. As that of No. 1151.

White metal. Batty, I, p. 74, No. 1003.

1159. *Obverse.* Laureated bust, to right. Beneath: CI Inscription: GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA

Reverse. A crown, between laurel and palm. Beneath: RESTORED | TO | HEALTH | MARCH: 11 | 1789.

Copper, gilt. 14. 21mm. Neumann, No. 25,726; Conder, p. 245, No. 5; Batty, II, p. 677, Nos. 2043-5; Atkins, p. 380, No. 191. In the Government collection and my own.

1160. *Obverse.* As preceding, save: I. H & CO.

Reverse. RESTORED | TO HIS | SUBJECT'S (*sic*) | MARCH: 1789.

Copper, gilt. 14. 21mm. Rim scalloped. Batty, II, p. 677, Nos. 2046-7; Atkins, p. 380, No. 192.

¹ King George was attacked with lunacy in 1788. He temporarily recovered in 1789, and public thanksgiving was offered at St. Paul's Cathedral. This medal was struck "by order of the Patrons of the anniversary meeting, who assembled with five thousand children on the happy event."

1161. *Obverse.* Laureated bust, to right. Inscription: GEORGIUS — III REX.
Reverse. The Divine Eye, irradiated. Beneath: JEHOVAH | HEARD | BRITANNIA'S | PRAYER, | AND SAV'D HER | FAVORITE | KING. | 1789.
 Copper, tin, pewter. 19. 29mm. Batty, II, p. 413, No. 4112; Atkins, p. 365, No. 46. In my collection.
1162. *Obverse.* As preceding.
Reverse. LOST TO | BRITANNIA'S | HOPE. | BUT TO HER | PRAYERS | RESTOR'D. |
 1789 Exergue, beneath crossed laurel and palm, tied by ribbon: I D (Jean Dassier.)
 Bronze, brass. 18. 29mm. Three varieties, one of them with D beneath bust. Conder, p. 211, No. 14; Batty, II, p. 413, Nos. 4106-10; Atkins, p. 364, No. 45. In the Government and Hunt collections, and my own.
1163. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Inscription: GEORGIUS III. REX. Exergue: C. I. |
 1789
Reverse. As preceding, save HOPES and RESTORED. Date absent.
 Copper. 22. 34mm. Conder, p. 200, No. 6; Atkins, p. 360, No. 8.
1164. *Obverse.* Laureated bust. Upon shoulder: I. MILTON. F. Inscription: GEORGIUS. III. DEI. GRATIA.
Reverse. As the last but one.
 Silver, bronze. Neumann, No. 25,725.
1165. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Inscription: GEORGIUS III. REX. Exergue: C.
 I. W. 1789.
Reverse. A crowned harp between sprigs of laurel, upon an island, irradiated.
 Copper, white metal. 21. 34mm. Conder, p. 200, No. 3; Batty, I, p. 67, No. 923^A; Atkins, p. 360, No. 6.
1166. *Obverse.* As preceding.
Reverse. A crown between rose and thistle, upon an island, irradiated. Upon a band: TO TRANSPORT TURN'D A PEOPLE'S FEARS. Exergue: MDCCLXXXIX.
 Copper. 21. 34mm. Conder, p. 200, No. 4; Batty, I, p. 67, No. 925^A; Atkins, p. 360, No. 7.
1167. *Obverse.* Laureated bust, to right. Beneath: I H & CO Inscription: GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA
Reverse. In nine lines: JEHOVAH HEARD BRITANNIA'S PRAYER AND RESTORED HEALTH TO HER KING. MARCH. 1789.
 Copper, brass. 21. 34mm. Rim scalloped. Batty, II, p. 418, No. 4136^a; Atkins, p. 365, No. 47.
1168. *Obverse.* Laureated bust, to right. Beneath: DROZ. F. Inscription: GEORGIUS III ' D ' G ' MAG ' BR ' FR ' ET ' HIB ' REX '
Reverse. A three-footed flaming altar, with central leg behind, entwined by serpent. At right, a globe; at left and beneath, an olive branch. Legend: FELICITAS PUBLICA (rosette). Exergue: SAL: REG. REST. | 1789.
 Silver, plated, copper, brass. 22. 34mm. Edges chased, with a border of hearts. Conder, p. 199, No. 2; Batty, I, p. 67, No. 921^A; Atkins, p. 360, No. 4. In the Government and Weber collections, and my own.
1169. *Obverse.* Laureated head, to right. Beneath: D(ROZ). F. Inscription: GEORGIUS III ' DE ' GR ' MA ' BR ' FR ' ET HI ' REX.
Reverse. As preceding.
 Silver, copper. 21. 34mm. Edges chased, and bordered by hearts; those on obverse reversed. Batty, I, p. 67, No. 922^A; Atkins, p. 360, No. 3. In my collection.
1170. As the last, save that central leg of tripod is in front.
 Silver, copper. 21. 34mm. Atkins, p. 360, No. 2.
1171. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: I G HANCOCK Inscription: GEORGIUS III ' D : G ' BRITANNIARUM REX . FIDEI DEF .

Reverse. A rectangular altar, bearing a crown; upon right face: GISBORN | AND | REYNOLD | Against it lean an open book and the staff of Aesculapius. At right, a rose bush; at left, a kneeling child, nude, drawing fire by a torch from heaven. Upon ground in front: K & K | Inscription, upon a band: THOU WILT PROLONG THE KINGS LIFE | Exergue: RECOVERED | FROM ILLNESS MARCH | (at sides) 18-01

Tin. 24. 38mm. Undescribed. In my collection.

1172. *Obverse.* A female placing a crown upon an altar. Upon its face: HEALTH TO THE KING. Inscription: PRO BONO PUBLICO

Reverse. A three-footed burning altar, entwined by serpent, with globe and laurel branch below. At sides: 2^{DWT} 20^{GS} | Inscription: PUBLIC HAPPINESS | Exergue: STERLING | 1804

Silver. 16. 25mm. Boyne, Silver Tokens of Great Britain and Ireland, pl. III, No. 1. In the Government and Disbrow collections.

See also Dr. F. Willis, No. 903, who was the King's physician.

The medal upon the preservation of George III from assassination, in 1800, which is in my collection, and those upon the completion of the fiftieth year of his reign, one of which is in the Government collection, and the other in my own, can hardly be considered medical in their character.

Princess Charlotte, wife of Leopold I, of Belgium, 1817. Death (in childbirth, her physician, Sir Richard Croft, killing himself in consequence).

Neumann, Nos. 25, 776-7; Alvin, *Revue belge de numismatique*, 1887, p. 242, pl. X, fig. 2; Storer, *Les Médailles de la Princesse Charlotte d'Angleterre*, *ibid.*, 1889, p. 77, and 1891, p. 580.

Six medals, of which four are in my collection. I do not here number them.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, 1872. Recovery from typhoid. Three medals. See under Epidemics.

The introduction of inoculation into Russia and Austria in 1768, was by Baron Dr. Thomas Dimsdale (1712-1800) and Dr. J. Ingenhousz (1730-99), both of them of the English list, the personal medals of the latter being Nos. 738-40. The special medals referred to will be described under the countries indicated.

The Discovery of Vaccination.

See Jenner, Nos. 747-57, 880, and 1014-17.

The Great Fire at London in 1666, sanitarily of advantage in arresting the Plague, may here at least be mentioned.

Grueber, *loc. cit.*, p. 43, No. 216, pl. IV, fig.; Hawkins, F. & G., I, p. 525, No. 173, fig.; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Jan., 1890, No. 739^b. There is a modern copy of this medal, with NICHOLLS on the truncation. Hawkins, F. & G., I, p. 525; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, No. 1823.

(To be continued.)

ENGRAVERS OF THE PORTRAITS ON FRENCH JETONS.

In response to an inquiry concerning the names signified by the various initials on the Franco-American jetons, which bear different heads of Louis XV, we give the following among those most commonly found:—With naked head: H R F for Hieronymus (Latin for Jerome) Roussel fecit. R., Roettiers (spelled with and without the final s.) This was a famous family, and there were many of the name, more or less closely related to each other—Joseph, Jean Charles, James, John, Philip, Norbert, etc., the last working from

1727 until his death in 1770; sometimes, though not always, the initials are given: c., Cheron. Laureated and bare head, and draped and armored bust, D. V. for Du Vivier; there were three of this name, B., Jean, and Pierre Simon; I. B., for Jean Le Blanc. With both naked and laureated head, L. G. L., Lazare Gottlieb Lauffer. Naked bust, F. M., Francois Marteau (1720-60.) On coins of Louis XIV, J. M. is found for Jean Mauger, and H. R. for Henri Roussel. On coins of Louis XVI, I. C. R. signifies Jean Chretien Reich. The jetons of Louis XV especially have been muled in later times with whatever head of the King happened to be most convenient at the time of striking. (See Betts, p. 172.)

J. R. C.

FURTHER NOTES ON MEXICAN MINT-MARKS.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

IN the article in the April number of the *Journal* for 1897 (p. 105), on the various mint-marks, etc., of the Mints of Mexico, that of Alamos was omitted. It should be: Alamos, 1864. State of Sonora — m. m., A., A⁸ and ⁸A — closed 1895. I have before me an official report giving the first coinage from this mint as 1868. The date I give I procured from the Mint. I have in my collection an Eight Reales of 1866.

This government report confirms my statement of the establishment of the Hermosillo Mint in 1861, of which I was in doubt.

To those already mentioned should also be added the following: — E^o M^o (Estado de Mexico) for Tlalpan. This I discovered in a work entitled "Monograph of the Silver Dollar, Good and Bad," by J. W. Riddell, M. D. It was written in New Orleans, and printed by E. Shepard, Cincinnati, O., in 1845. Dr. Riddell attributes this as well as the G C (Guadalupe y Calvo, C^a) to the Mint of Mexico, both of which are errors. The date 1828, given on the E^o M^o Dollar is one of the years (1828, '29 and '30) in which money was coined at the Tlalpan Mint. This is the only coin I know of from this Mint.

I should like to take this opportunity to correct an oversight in the article on the Coins of Morelos, printed in the October, 1896, *Journal*, where I mentioned Alvarez as an insurgent. The fourth paragraph of that paper, on p. 56, near its end, should be corrected to read thus: — "Col. Melchor Alvarez, *royalist*, took possession of Oaxaca, March 29, 1814. From the time of its capture by Morelos, until that date, it had been in the possession of the insurgents. To establish a greater confidence in the circulating medium of trade, Alvarez ordered the abolition of all copper or silver money not bearing the royal stamp." This would tend to prove that the Eight Reales piece with date 1814 and OXA mint-mark, which Mr. Betts kindly loaned you to illustrate that paper, must have been coined early in that year, and the issue of that date from the Oaxaca Mint must have been extremely limited, the greater number, as shown in that article, having been found in Chilpancingo.

Apropos of Morelos coins, I have lately been shown an undescribed Morelos One Real, and a gold Eight Reales, full size of the copper ones, but of an entirely different type from anything I have seen published, and I hope to be able to send you a full description of these for the October *Journal*, with some additional Masonics, which have lately come to my notice.

J. W. BASTOW.

ANNUAL ASSAY MEDALS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

BY EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

EARLY in each year there is prepared and struck at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, the Annual Assay medal. This souvenir is issued as a compliment to the members of the Assay Commission, who serve without compensation, only their actual expenses being paid.

This Commission is appointed annually by the President of the United States, for the purpose of testing the coins and scales of the Mint. In England this ceremony is termed "the trial of the pyx." The Commission is not limited in the number of members, though usually consisting of about fifteen. There are three *ex-officio* members, and it is composed of the following personages: one or more Senators, one or more Representatives, scientific men from prominent seats of learning whom the President may desire to honor as a personal compliment. The *ex-officio* members are the Presiding Judge of the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia, the U. S. Comptroller of the Currency, and the Assayer of the U. S. Assay Office in New York. The Assay Commission of 1897 contained eighteen members. The Commission meets in the Philadelphia Mint on the second Wednesday of February in each year, and the medals (of which about twenty-five have been struck) are distributed, one to each member, at the close of the sitting when the report is made up and signed on the Friday following.

The earliest Assay medal¹ was struck it is believed in 1860, followed by another in 1861, but the series was then interrupted as we understand, until 1867 (none dated 1862-6 are in the Mint cabinet), since which year it has been continuous to the present time. Either bronze or silver Assay medals were the *only* ones issued to the Commission; those in other metals which occasionally appear in sales, etc., may be termed trial pieces. The following list comprehends also several *pattern* Assay medals:—

1. 1860. *Obv.* Bust of Liberty right, wearing a wreath of oak and ivy leaves; depending from the back hair is a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY. Legend, MINT OF THE UNITED STATES. By *Paquet*. *Rev.* Within a small laurel wreath the inscription ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1860. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.
2. 1861. Same as 1860 except the date, 1861. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.
3. 1867. Same as 1860 except the date, 1867. Silver and copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.
4. 1868. *Obv.* A standing female figure, her face turned left showing profile, typifying Peace; in her right hand, arm extending downward, is a torch, flame downward, igniting munitions of war (drawn sword, spears, etc.); in her left hand, arm folded, is an olive branch erect; projecting behind her to the right is the altar of the Union on which are the fasces. Around the rim, and divided by her wreathed head, the legend MINT OF THE | UNITED STATES Exergue, PHILAD. *Rev.* Within a large

¹ Some cataloguers have zealously described the mint "First Steam Coinage" copper tokens of February 22 and March 23, 1836, as being the first Assay medals. We fail to see any justification for this.

wreath of oak and laurel the inscription ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1868. Copper bronzed and copper bright proof. Trial piece of the same: Aluminum. 21. 33½mm.

5. 1869. *Obv.* Liberty seated left, behind her a Liberty cap and pole erect, her left hand rests on the Union shield. No inscription. *Rev.* Large wreath of laurel and oak; across its top a scroll on which: LET US HAVE PEACE, and enclosing the inscription ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1869. Copper bronzed and copper bright proof. Trial piece of the same: Aluminum. 21. 33½mm.

6. 1869. Pattern Assay medal. Liberty seated left, cap, pole, etc., similar, but differently engraved, and with 13 stars on border. *Rev.* Same as 1869. Aluminum. 21. 33½mm.

7. 1869. Pattern Assay medal. *Obv.* Same as obverse of 1868. *Rev.* Same as reverse of 1869. Aluminum. 21. 33½mm.

8. 1870. *Obv.* Standing figure of Justice¹ or of Juno Moneta, right, in her right hand, which is held downward, a serpent with its tail in its mouth thus forming a perfect circle; in the left hand, which is extended upward, a pair of scales; to the right a water urn and mortar and pestle on a stand, and an overturned pan of coins; to the left a dog couchant, and a money chest in front of the door of a furnace of conical shape, made of brick. Exergue, W. B. F. below which, curved downward to rim line, J. POLLOCK DIRECTOR. *Rev.* Within a heavy open wreath of oak and laurel ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1870. Copper bronzed and copper bright proof. Trial piece of the same: Aluminum. 21. 33½mm.

9. 1871. *Obv.* Archimedes, wearing a cloak, at the bath; his right elbow, on which he leans, rests on a mantle in front of an arch of mason-work, the keystone of which bears a large human face affrontée, which is higher than his head; his left arm bent; bath to the left, small table and helmeted bust to the right. No inscription. *Rev.* Within a cartouche, made of cotton and corn leaves and scroll work, the inscription ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1871. Copper bronzed and copper bright proof. 21. 33½mm.

10. 1872. *Obv.* Same type as and a close copy of the obverse of 1870; the pestle is longer and has a knob. In exergue, to the left, W. B., to the right F., below which in two horizontal lines, J. POLLOCK | DIRECTOR. *Rev.* Same as 1870, except the date 1872. Silver. 21. 33½mm.

11. 1873. *Obv.* Same type as obverse of 1871, but with the addition of the exergue, J. POLLOCK | DIRECTOR. *Rev.* Within a wreath of cypress a draped tomb inscribed ECKFELDT; below the tomb, ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1873. Silver and copper bronzed. Trial pieces: Aluminum and white metal. 21. 33½mm.

12. 1874. *Obv.* Same as obverse of 1871. *Rev.* Within a wreath of fern a draped tomb inscribed J. TORREY | OB. MAR. 10—73. Below the tomb, ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1874. Silver and copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

13. 1875. *Obv.* Same as obverse of 1871. *Rev.* Within a large open olive wreath, an ornament composed of a flower in the centre and a laurel leaf on each side, below which ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1875. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

14. 1876. *Obv.* Undraped bust of Washington (after *Houdon*) right, under truncation, BARBER. *Rev.* Within a heavy, close circular wreath of oak leaves, 1776 [rayonnant] | — | ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1876, all encircled by two lines, between which the legend, above * * YEAR ONE HUNDRED * * and below, completing the circle, OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. Copper bronzed. Trial piece of the same: Aluminum. 21. 33½mm.

¹ So named by the *Mint Cabinet record*.

15. 1877. *Obv.* Same as obverse of 1871. *Rev.* Within a wreath as 1870, ANNUAL [curved downward] | ASSAY | 1877. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

16. 1878. *Obv.* Same as obverse of 1876. *Rev.* Within a large, heavy olive wreath ANNUAL [curved downward] | ASSAY | 1878. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

17. 1879. *Obv.* Within a sunken circle, the truncation of rim is saw-tooth milled, bust of Dr. Henry R. Linderman, right; below truncation, BARBER. F.; above on rim, a sprig H. R. LINDERMAN sprig; below on rim, NA 1825. OB 1879. *Rev.* Within a like rim, a tomb, and on its front within a circle composed of a serpent devouring his tail, HENRY in sunken letters; on end die of tomb NA | 1795 | OB | 1879. To right a seated woman, left, wreathing the urn on top of the tomb; in front of her an ancient lamp of wisdom, and a torch leaning against the tomb, which is overshadowed by an acacia tree; in exergue, JOSEPH HENRY. On rim, legend, above ANNUAL ASSAY 1879. with a sprig at either end, and below, completing the circle, SCIENTIA VIRTUS VERITAS. Silver and copper bronzed. 24. 38mm.

The series now becomes historic. It may be here mentioned, not inappropriately, that the portrait of the President was placed upon the Assay medals by the recommendation of Col. Oliver C. Bosbyshell, then Chief Coiner, afterwards Superintendent, of the Philadelphia Mint. This method has been adopted as the usual custom up to the present, 1897, with one exception, and it is thought will continue so. Our thanks are due to Col. Bosbyshell for essential aid in the preparation of this article.

18. 1880. *Obv.* Within a circle the undraped bust of President Rutherford B. Hayes left; on truncation M [for Morgan] in a sunken letter, encircled by the legend • THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES • | ANNUAL ASSAY 1880. *Rev.* Kneeling female left, undraped to hip; with her right hand she trims an antique lamp on a high ornamented pedestal, on the base of which is pictured Archimedes; her left hand rests on a classic ewer; above all, the legend, "EFFICACI DO MANUS SCIENTIÆ" Exergue, PHILADELPHIA. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

19. 1880. Pattern Assay medal. *Obv.* Same as obverse of 1880. *Rev.* In a laboratory an aged refiner cloaked, seated amid his implements proving the weight of coin. Inscription, IGNIS PROBABIT | OPUS. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

20. 1880. Pattern Assay medal. *Obv.* Within a slender wreath and in a depressed circle, ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1880. *Rev.* As reverse of 1880. Silver and copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

21. 1881. *Obv.* As obverse of 1880 except the date, 1881. *Rev.* In front of a coining press two females standing, one of whom is about to pour coin from a tray into the balances held by the other. Inscription, NE QUID DETRIMENTI | RESPUBLICA | CAPIAT. Silver and copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

22. 1882. *Obv.* Within a circle the undraped bust of President James A. Garfield left, encircled by legend, THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES | ANNUAL ASSAY 1882. *Rev.* Juno Moneta right, kneeling, and holding in her left hand, in front of a standing boy nude, right, the balances, teaching their use, and over a square pedestal on which is pictured a large medallion left. Inscription, LIBRA PROBAT OPUS all within a plain rim. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

23. 1883. *Obv.* Within a circle the undraped bust of President Chester A. Arthur left, encircled by the legend, THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES | ANNUAL ASSAY 1894. *Rev.* As reverse of 1882. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.
24. 1884. Same as 1883 except the date, 1884. Copper bronzed.
25. 1885. Same as 1883 except the date, 1885. Copper bronzed.
26. 1886. *Obv.* Civilian bust of President Grover Cleveland right, encircled by the legend, • THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES • | ANNUAL ASSAY 1886. *Rev.* In front of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia is a standing female figure left, holding in her left hand, extended downward, a pair of scales, folded, and in her right, aloft, a torch casting its rays over the upper half of the field. Inscription, in a semicircle at rim, over the mint, JUSTITIÆ LAMPAS MONETÆ ALLUCET. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.
27. 1887. Same as 1886 except the date, 1887. Copper bronzed.
28. 1888. *Obv.* Civilian bust of the President right. Legend, GROVER | CLEVELAND. Below truncation, G. E. BARBER F. *Rev.* Within a large, heavy, open olive wreath the inscription, MINT | OF THE | UNITED STATES | ASSAY | COMMISSION 1888. Bronze proof. 48. 77mm.
29. 1889. Same as 1888 except the date, 1889. Bronze proof.
30. 1890. *Obv.* Within a sunken circle the civilian bust of the President left, and the legend, BENJAMIN | HARRISON divided by the head. On the rim the inscription, • THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES • | ANNUAL ASSAY 1890 all within a pearled circle. *Rev.* The type and inscription is copied from reverse of 1882, but in addition in exergue is a palm branch horizontally placed. All within a pearled circle. Silver and copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.
31. 1891. *Obv.* Bust of the Secretary of the Treasury three-fourths right; WILLIAM WINDOM all encircled by the legend, THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES | ANNUAL ASSAY 1891. *Rev.* Figure of a melter bending over a furnace and stirring a melt. Inscription, SCIENTIA CORONAT OPUS. Silver. 21. 33½mm.
32. 1892. *Obv.* Civilian bust of the President left, but larger than the bust on the medal of 1890. Legend, BENJAMIN HARRISON. *Rev.* A kneeling female, boy, scales and altar, as on 1882. Inscription, THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES. In exergue, 1892. Silver. 21. 33½mm.
33. 1893. *Obv.* Civilian bust of President Benjamin Harrison left, encircled by the legend, THE UNITED STATES MINT | ANNUAL ASSAY 1893. *Rev.* In front of the Philadelphia Mint a female seated; in her left hand are scales; her right arm rests on Union shield. Inscription, FIDEM • REIPUBLICÆ • UT • SERVEM • Silver. 21. 33½mm.
34. 1894. *Obv.* Same as obverse of 1886 except the date, 1894. *Rev.* A female seated left, holding in her left hand, extended downward, a stylus, and in her right, elevated, a small bottle taken from a tray held before her by a nude boy right, approaching. Exergue, in sunken letters, REM ACU. Silver and copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.
35. 1895. Same as 1888 except the date, 1895. Bronze proof.
36. 1896. *Obv.* Civilian bust of the President right, but larger than the bust on 1886 and 1894. Legend, GROVER | CLEVELAND. *Rev.* A standing female figure holding in her left hand a pair of scales; on the right a medallion head of Minerva with olive branch. Inscription, THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES ANNUAL ASSAY 1896. Silver. 21. 33½mm.
37. 1897. Same as 1896 except the date, 1897. Silver. 21. 33½mm.

AN INTERESTING FIND AT HARVARD.

DURING the alterations to the Library at Harvard College last year, there was found, tucked away in a corner of the attic of old Gore Hall, a small package containing eighteen medals, the latest of which is dated 1789; these medals have probably lain forgotten for well nigh a century, as there is no mention of them in the records of the Harvard Coin Cabinet; they are for the most part *f. de c.*, and are as follows:

1739, Vernon, Porto Bello (Betts 240), brass; 1741, Vernon, Porto Bello and Fort Chagre (Betts 306), brass; 1741, Vernon, Porto Bello and Havana (Betts 314), copper; 1743, Great Britain, Victory at Dettingen, "*PARCERE SUBIECTIS ET DEBEL-LARE SUPERBOS*" (Med. Ill., II, 578-215), brass; 1745, Great Britain, Repulse of Rebels and capture of Carlisle, "*IUSTITIA TRIUMPHANS*" (M. I., II, 607-265), copper; 1748, Great Britain, Peace of Aix la Chapelle, "*PAX COMMERCII NUTRIX*" (M. I., II, 651-354), copper; 1757, Prussia, Rosbach and Lissa, "*QUO NIHIL MAJUS*," brass; 1757, Prussia, "*REX NATURA*," copper; 1758, Great Britain, Clive's Victory at Plassy (M. I., II, 683-400); 1759, Great Britain, "*QUEBEC TAKEN*" (See Betts 421, Leroux 846), copper; 1759, Great Britain, Battle of Minden, "*CONCORD OF THE ALLIES*" (M. I., II, 700-431), copper; 1760, Great Britain, "*CANADA SUBDUED*" (Betts 430, M. I., II, 711-448), copper; 1760, Great Britain, "*ARTS PROTECTED*," Soc. P. A. C., copper; 1765, Great Britain, "*PRAEMIA LAUDI-D. M. GRANBY*," copper; 1770, Whitefield, "*AN ISRAELITE INDEED*" (See Betts 526), pewter; (1766) Pitt, "*THE MAN WHO HAVING SAVED THE PARENT, etc.*" (See Betts 514), copper; 1787, Ships Columbia and Washington fitted at Boston for the Pacific, (Am. Jour. Numis., VI, 33), copper; 1789, "*GEO. WASHINGTON BORN VIRGINIA FEB. 11, 1732*," copper.

JOHN H. STORER,

Curator of the Harvard College Collection.

MATABELE WAR MEDAL.

THE British Government has sanctioned the issue of a War Medal by the British South Africa Company, to be presented to the officers and men who took part in the operations in Matabeleland, during the latter part of 1893. It is of silver, having on the obverse the Queen's head, in profile, etc. The reverse has a spirited design, said to be by Mr. Caton Woodville, which represents an angry lion, rushing to left, through African foliage; on the ground in front of him are the weapons of the Matabele, a shield, spears, etc.; above is the legend *MATABELELAND 1893* and below, in two lines, *BRITISH | SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY* the second curving to the rim. The medal is to be worn suspended by an ornate clasp or loop, formed of roses, thistles and shamrocks.

The recent raid of some of the South African officials on the Boers has led the caricaturists to use their skill in ridiculing this medal and its devices to an unusual degree. The Westminster Gazette says: "In case President Kruger should be stimulated to give a medal to the Boers who fought at Krugersdorp, he might use Mr. Woodville's spirited design. All that is required would be to put Oom Paul's head on the lion, introducing a Psalm-book open at the sixty-eighth Psalm [*Exsurgat Deus*] and a blank left on the opposite page for the amount of the indemnity to be claimed of the Chartered Company." The Psalm quoted begins, "Let God arise and let His enemies be scattered," and one of the verses reads "Kings with their armies did flee," etc. The selection proffered very appropriately describes the fiasco.

MEDAL OF THE THIRTEEN CLUB.

THERE is a Club of gentlemen in New York City whose object is to express their contempt of popular superstitions, notably that which connects "bad luck" with the number thirteen and more particularly the belief held by some that a dinner with thirteen at table is sure to be followed by the death of one of the participants before the year expires. In carrying out their plans they seem to have done everything in their power to scoff at that article of the popular creed and similar beliefs, for the Club was formed by thirteen members, on Friday, January 13, 1882; it has ever since held a monthly dinner on the thirteenth of each month, and enforced its rule that at each dinner the members shall be seated in groups of thirteen. Salt is spilled without dread, and the "skeleton at the feast" is burlesqued on their menus; the annual address of its presiding officer, last winter, pointed with emphasis to the fact that in the last four years but one member has deceased within the year during which he has sat down as the thirteenth at table.

In further contempt of the superstition the members presented their President, at the annual Banquet, with a medal prepared for the occasion, which bears upon the field the Roman numeral XIII, the letters being formed from miniature thigh bones; the field is surrounded by a buckled garter, having for the legend, the cry of the gladiators in the amphitheatre as they passed the emperor, "MORITURI TE SALUTAMUS." (We who are about to die salute thee.) On the buckle is the date, 1896. On the upper edge is an hour-glass, the sands nearly run out, with wings on either side and crossed scythes behind it; this group of objects denoting the flight of time is attached to a chain of thirteen links, which in its turn is suspended from the side of a ladder with thirteen rounds, the upper side being again fastened by a clasp bearing the name of the recipient and surmounted by a winged crown. The whole device, portions of which are set with gems, has a quaint and gruesome aspect, harmonizing well with the objects of the Club.

The Club now numbers over six hundred members, and also has a long list of names of gentlemen prominent in official station throughout the land, who have accepted Honorary Membership.

L.

JUNE, 1897.

TACOMA MONEY.

WE find a curious account in a Western paper, describing an issue which might well be called "Money of Necessity," which seems to be well vouched for, but which if true, appears to have escaped the notice of our collectors. The story, as told by the *Tacoma Ledger*, runs that sometime in the early 'seventies, the Tacoma Mill Company, not being able readily to secure gold and silver for use in trading with and paying off the Indian laborers and early settlers, hit upon the novel plan of issuing its own currency, and to this end set its blacksmith to work to fashion for it, out of scraps of iron and brass, pieces of money, or rather tokens, which could be used as a circulating medium. The pieces consisted of forty and forty-five cent iron tokens, and brass dollar pieces. The forty cent pieces were about an inch in diameter, and the forty-five cent pieces were about the size of the present silver half dollar. The dollar pieces were oval in shape, about one and a quarter inches long, an inch wide and a

sixteenth of an inch in thickness. These pieces were stamped with the figures showing their value, and readily passed current all over the country tributary to the mill.

Nearly all of this old "mill" coin has passed away, but William Hanson of the Tacoma Mill Company recently presented a set of these queer pieces to the Ferry Museum. In his letter to the Museum he said, "The honesty of the people and the absence of any blacksmith shop save that of the Company made the use of this money possible." The allusion to the absence of the blacksmith is quite suggestive!

Oregon has long boasted that the "Beaver" coin, minted at Oregon City in the early 'fifties, was the only money minted in the Northwest in the days of the pioneer; but here in Tacoma, long years after Oregon's "Beaver" mint had become a historical incident, was a primitive mint that supplied the coin to furnish the pioneers and Indians with all of the necessities for their rough lives.

The coins, which are still preserved, are roughly made, just such as any blacksmith with ordinary tools might make; and as a matter of fact during the early years of the Mill Company's existence, they formed practically the local circulating medium of exchange. When the Indians who were employed in the mill were paid for their labor, this coin sufficed, and all the trading they did was with the little store run in connection with the mill. The iron and brass pieces were, of course, passed among the Indians in trading with each other, and as anything in the way of supplies was purchased by them at the mill store, the pieces were fully as good to them as if they had borne the stamp of the Government.

MEXICAN TWENTY-CENT PIECE.

In a communication to the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, dated May 14th, last, Senor J. Y. Limantour, Minister of Finance, called attention to various matters concerning the coinage of the Republic of Mexico, pointing out certain defects which, though not of an essential character, are at variance with the provisions of the recent law relative to weights and measures. Among these he named the inscription on the reverse of the Dollar, which reads "8 REALES" instead of "UN PESO"—the denomination by which the law expresses the monetary unit, and "10 DINEROS, 20 GRANOS" instead of "902.7," which is the decimal equivalent; and also the fact that the matrices which have been used are too large for the coins, so that there is no rim to protect the design. There are also other minor defects which he does not enumerate, but he finds it necessary, in view of the facts which he mentions, to ask the aid of the Legislature in removing them.

This recourse to Congress is rendered necessary also by the fact that changes cannot be carried out without their sanction, because the present Dollar is coined in accordance with a law passed August 1, 1823, and another of May 29, 1873, the latter having been enacted for the suppression of the so-called "Balance Dollar," to which was attributed the depreciation of the old Mexican Dollars in Oriental markets.

Another important point to be considered in connection with the proposed legislation is that of a Twenty Cent coin, which in accordance with the law of December 12, 1892, and its amendment of June 1, 1893, should have taken the place of the

Twenty-five Cent pieces, but which have never been struck, the reasons for which are explained by the Secretary.

Accompanying this communication to the Mexican Congress, the Minister submitted a draft of a Bill, which provides for the necessary changes; these are, as suggested above, the substitution of the legal name of the Dollar — *UN PESO* — for that now borne upon the coin, together with the initials of the Mint where they are struck, those of the Assayer of each Mint, and the fineness of the coin in thousandths; the milling round the coin is to be replaced by a "striature," and the design may be improved without making any material alterations in its present features. A second Article in the Bill authorizes the Mints to strike Twenty Cent pieces, which shall contain an alloy of the same fineness as the Dollar; each coin to weigh five grams, four hundred and fifteen milligrams, and have a diameter of twenty-two millimeters. The design is to be the same as that on the Five and Ten Cent pieces, but increased in size, in proportion to the diameter of the piece as authorized; this is to be on the obverse the National arms, with the legend *REPUBLICA MEXICANA*, and below, the year of coinage. On the reverse is to be given the value in the centre of the field, a laurel wreath around the lower part; and above, the initials of the Mint and of the assayer, with the fineness expressed in thousandths. The outlines and edges of this coin are also to be "striated." The coinage was to begin at once on the passage of the Bill.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXI, p. 118.]

MLXVIII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing a large five-pointed star, on which is the letter G; above, on a scroll or ribbon, the ends curling backward, *· IL DOVERE ·* (The name of the Lodge, "Duty"); below, on a similar ribbon, *OR. DI LUGANO* (Orient of Lugano.) The planchet is elliptical, and bordered by a serpent devouring its tail, the head at the base; its body has a coil or fold at the top which forms a loop by which it is attached to a clasp and ribbon; on the body of the snake at the left, 25 GENNAIO, 1877 and on the right in a similar position, 17 GIUGNO, 1883. These dates, January 25, 1877, and June 17, 1883, are those of its foundation and its reception into the Union of Swiss Lodges. Reverse, Between two branches of acacia crossed and tied with a bow of ribbon at the base and open at the top, is the inscription in three lines, *LIBERTA | EGUAGLIANZA | FRATELLANZA* (Liberty, equality, fraternity); a small five-pointed star, with short dashes on each side of it, is placed above and below the inscription. Gilt metal. Length, 26; width, 22 nearly.¹

The Lodge "Liberte" No. 22, of Lausanne, wear as a member's badge, or jewel, the compasses surmounting the square, and enclosing a Liberty-cap, the top falling to the left. The jewel is of silver, and the square is inscribed on the left bar *L. ET P.*

¹ For this and the following Swiss medals, I am indebted to Bro. Crowe, who has sent me engravings and information, much of which was printed in a paper he furnished to the Lodge "Quatuor Coronatorum." "Il Dovere" has its Orient in Lugano, a town on the Lake of the same name, not far from the Italian frontier, and in the Canton of Ticino. It is No. 24 on the roll of the Grand Lodge "Alpina."

□ and on the right, LIBERTE. (Just (?) and Perfect Lodge Liberty). The □ is a rhombus, enclosing ∴. This badge is worn suspended by a rose-colored ribbon edged white, which bears a circle of green on which is a silver star of five points, with the letter G. It is a "bijou" rather than a medal, and I do not number it.

MLXIX. A planchet in form of a star of six points. Obverse, Two equilateral triangles interlaced, having in the centre the radiant sun enclosed by a hexagon constructed by the interior lines of the triangles; on one of the triangles, PAIX reading upward, UNION reading downward, and FORCE on the base (Peace, union, strength); on the left side of the other triangle, reading upward, 11th J.; on the upper bar, 3rd M.; and on the right, also reading upward, 5883 which I read as the date of foundation, 11th day of the third month, or March 11, 1883, supposing their Masonic year begins with January. Reverse, On the centre of the field and enclosed as on the obverse, are two right hands joined, enveloped with clouds; on this side one triangle surmounts the other, not being interlaced as on the obverse; that beneath has no inscription; the other has on the left bar BIENFAISANCE; on the right, & FRATERNITE and on the base, O. ∴ DE S. IMIER (Benevolence and fraternity, Orient of St. Imier.) Silver. Size from point to point, 28.¹

MLXX. Obverse, A pair of balances in equipoise, suspended by a ribbon tied with bows; beneath the scales are two right hands joined; the field is surrounded by a dotted circle, outside of which is the legend above, ORIENT ∴ LATOMORUM ORDO and below, completing the circle, VERITATIS AMICORUM (Order of Freemasons in the Orient (?) of The Friends of Truth.) Reverse, On the field, the square and compasses. Legend, outside of a dotted circle which surrounds the field as on the obverse, GENEVENSI O. ∴ & V. ∴ and below, completing the circle, FOND. ∴ XXX NOV. ∴ MDCCCLVI (Perhaps for Genevan Orient and Valley: Founded Nov. 30, 1856.) Gilt. Size 25.²

MLXXI. Obverse, On a planchet in the form of a five-pointed star, having small balls on the terminals, is a circle of dots or "pearls" surrounding the field, within which is a phenix rising from flames on the top of an altar on the front of which in three lines PERIT | UT | VIVAT (It perishes that it may live.) Reverse, A similar circle enclosing the inscription in two lines, A. OST. | V. BASEL. (In the Orient of Basel.) Below the inscription, the gavel to the left and the trowel to the right, crosswise. Silver. Size not given. Suspended by a loop from a ribbon and rosette of dark blue.³

¹ St. Imier is in the Canton of Berne. The advance proof of his paper sent me by Bro. Crowe, gives a different date for that of foundation from my reading above, but I presume that it is a typographic error, though the earlier date which the proof gives (February 25), may be that of foundation, and my own, as it stands on the medal, that of the charter.

² This is a medal of the Lodge Amis de la Verité No. 14, founded at Geneva under the Rite of Memphis, so-called, and reorganized by the Grand Lodge "Alpina," Oct. 14, 1866. It is now, we believe, the largest in membership and one of the most prosperous of the

Swiss Lodges. The medal has a ring on the upper edge. The Latin of the legend does not seem to be very well chosen or arranged, and our rendering may not be that intended by the author. The device of the balances is somewhat unusual, but it is found on DCCCLXXV and MCXXXIV, Mexican pieces, and perhaps others, though we do not at the moment recall another instance.

³ The name of the Lodge using this medal does not appear on the piece, but I am informed by Bro. Crowe that it is "Zur Freundschaft und Beständigkeit" (Friendship and Constancy) No. 4, of Basel, Switzer-

Whether the following bijou illustrated in Bro. Crowe's paper is Masonic or not, I am uncertain. The form of the planchet is that of an equilateral triangle, on the field of which are three five-pointed stars. There are no other emblems, neither is there any legend or inscription; hence its origin cannot be told from the piece itself. I understand that the field is removed, so that the device is the same on either face. It is worn by a ribbon of red, white and green stripes. Bro. Crowe is inclined to think that another bijou (not a medal) of which he gives an illustration, consisting of the square and compasses suspended by a similar ribbon, is of Italian or Hungarian origin; while I am not disposed to dispute his assignment, which is based upon the color of the ribbon, and which would apply with equal force to the triangular piece, I may say that it is possible that both are of Mexican origin, the ribbon being of the National colors of Mexico, and the triangle is used for some of the membership medals of Mexican Lodges.

MLXXII. Obverse, The facade of a temple, supported by four pillars, the space between the central ones being considerably wider than that between the others, and having a radiant triangle on which is a five-pointed star, the rays of which extend beyond the exterior pillars. Between the two left hand pillars is the letter J and between those on the right B: in the pediment is another five-pointed star. Legend, L'. CHAP. F (? E). DES AMIS TRIOMP'. CONSTI'. A L'O. DE PARIS. In exergue, 5808 (Presuming the letter F, which I query, to have been an E, imperfectly struck, I read this, Scottish Chapitral Lodge of Triumphant Friends, constituted in the Orient of Paris, 1808.) Reverse, The inscription in five lines, the second, which is the name of the recipient, engraved, DECERNEE AU F'. | MOTARD | UNION. SAGESSE | HUMANITE | 5845 Legend, extending nearly round the inscription, RECOMP'. D'ASSIDUITE CREE PAR LA L'. EN space for date (Recompense for Assiduity, founded by the Lodge in . . . , decreed to Bro. Motard 5845: Union, wisdom, humanity.) Silver, octagonal. Size 20, nearly.'

I take this opportunity to say that Bro. Shackles examined at my request the various medals described in the Worcestershire Catalogue as Masonic, which seemed to be somewhat doubtful, and finds that Nos. 74 and 81 are not Masonic. That described as No. 8, in that Catalogue has no Masonic emblems; it, or other impressions from the same die, has several times been catalogued as Masonic; the obverse has a seated female draped, to right, the first finger of her left hand on her lips and her

land, which was founded January 17, 1808, and has a membership of about 100. From the date of this Lodge, and its motto, it probably belonged originally to the system of the Strict Observance. A Lodge existed at Basel as early as 1765; when the Strict Observance extended its Rite into Switzerland, a few years later, it organized a "Helvetian Scottish Directory," which soon divided itself into two factions; one of these having its seat at Basel, assumed authority over German Switzerland, where it flourished for a time, but was compelled to suspend operations in 1785. Its subsequent history is difficult to trace with certainty, but after the French Revolution it revived, and retaining its seat at Basel continued working there until the death of its Grand Master Burhardt, but in 1818, soon after that event, it was transferred to Zurich. It was probably during this period of revival under that Rite,

that the Lodge which issued this medal was originally formed. For further particulars concerning the Swiss Lodges and their connection with the "Rectified Rule," see notes on DCCCXXXVII and DCCCXL. Rebold has a very full account of the period.

1 The description furnished me by Bro. Shackles, is of the piece numbered 272 in the Worcestershire Catalogue. The Lodge is one of the older ones in Paris, and one of its medals and its "Bijou" I have previously described. As has been stated elsewhere, it was long a custom to present to Brethren who were regular in their attendance at the meetings, a "Medal of Assiduity," and this is doubtless one of that class of pieces. They were ordered from time to time by vote of the Lodge, and the blank for a date in the legend was probably intended to have contained the time of the vote.

right hand uplifted, with a blooming rose above her head dividing the legend between the second and third words, *ID OCCULTE FERE*. The reverse has a cross with the Paschal Lamb and flag on its centre. Legend, on the left, *DOM.*; above, 1807 and on the right, *TEM.* While the reverse may be thought to have some allusion to emblems of Templar Masonry, it can be explained only after learning the meaning of the abbreviations of the legend, which may be variously read. On the edge is engraved *JOHN BROADLEY. LD. ELECT. MAY 14, 1808* I can not therefore accept this as Masonic with my present information, but should assign it to some mystic association, of which there were quite a number at that time, and therefore do not number it. It is of silver, and size 19. Bro. Shackles has sent me a photograph of the piece, and agrees with me in considering its Masonic character extremely doubtful.

No. 277 in the same Catalogue is also of doubtful character. It seems to be an electrotype copy, made up into a uniface piece, from the seal of some Lodge whose name does not appear, or possibly from the reverse of some unknown medal. The obverse has between two pillars on which are the letters *J* and *B*, respectively, two right hands joined, ornamented at the wrist; beneath them is a circular altar: supported by the pillars is a pediment containing a five-pointed star; on either side of the pillars are sprigs of acacia; below, as if in exergue, is the date 5826, with a trowel on one side and a mallet or gavel on the other. The border is beaded. Reverse, Smooth. Octagonal, and the metal seems to be yellow copper or possibly brass. The lettering is in very low relief. While this is undoubtedly of Masonic origin, I do not consider it deserves to be classed among medals. Nos. 280 and 281 are impressions in lead, of seals. These remarks seem to be necessary because of the wide circulation of the Catalogue which first called attention to the existence of the pieces mentioned, and styled them Masonic medals.

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. M.

A CUBAN SILVER PIECE.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

THE friends of the Cuban Revolutionists in New York have just issued a silver piece, which they call a "Souvenir," as a means of raising money to advance the cause of the struggling patriots. It is just about the equivalent of the Dollar in size and intrinsic value, and if they might be scattered among sympathizers in large numbers, at the present price of silver, they would net a very handsome contribution to the treasury of the young Republic. The first instalment, which has appeared within a few days, is said to have been 10,000 pieces—they can not be called coins,—and it is hoped by the Junta that buyers will be found who will be willing to give a dollar each for them. A contract has been signed to deliver three million pieces if desired, and no doubt the promoters would be glad to dispose of that number, or a larger quantity, the net profit being nearly one hundred per cent.

The scheme we are told, was devised by Señor José de Zayas, Financial Commissioner of the Cuban Delegation, in New York. The obverse bears a female head in profile to right; her hair is dressed with a high bunch over the forehead, but there is no fillet or other device, save the words in the legend (so far as shown in the engravings which have been circulated), to show whether she is intended to typify Liberty or

the Republic—one may decide that as he chooses. Legend, above, PATRIA Y LIBERTAD (Father-Land and Liberty), and below, SOUVENIR 18 on the left of the neck and 97 on the right. On the reverse are the arms of the Cuban Republic within a wreath of oak on the left and olive on the right, the terminals of the branches ending just above the top of the shield. The arms, as engraved, have in chief a key fesswise, surmounting a landscape illuminated by the rays of the rising sun, tinctures not indicated: the field below the chief, parti per pale; dexter, bendy sinister of five pieces gules and argent (red and white); sinister, a palmetto tree with mountains in the background. Behind the shield are the fasces, the ends of the rods showing slightly above and below the shield, and the central rod surmounted by the Liberty cap, disposed to serve as a crest. Legend, above, REPUBLICA DE CUBA and below, six five-pointed stars, representing the six States of Cuba; between the stars and the legend on the left, ★ 900 and on the right, FINO ★

The obverse legend is said to be the National motto of the Republic; the dexter side of the arms on the reverse is we suspect, incorrectly engraved, having five stripes instead of six, and they are drawn sinister-wise, as described; it seems hardly credible that this should be accurate, and it is to be hoped is not ominous. The key, in chief, is probably used as the device of Havana; the ancient device of that city was *two* keys crossed in saltire; later it seems to have used but one, which was also the emblem of Santo Domingo; both these places placed it erect, but Havana apparently employed it merely as a symbol, with no special regard to uniformity in the heraldic manner of displaying it, and we are informed that Santo Domingo has discontinued it as her special device, or at least it does not appear as a charge in recent engravings of Santo Domingo arms.

The States denoted by the stars are not generally understood, even by Cubans, who often confound them with the six Spanish provinces, but they are Oriente, Matanzas, Havana, Las Villas, Camaguey, and Occidente, as given by a member of the Junta. The design was prepared by an Italian sculptor in New York, Signor Philip Martigny, and the model for the head "was Miss Leonora Molina, a prominent society lady of the same city, who has frequently taken a leading part in entertainments for the benefit of the Cuban cause."

We have also been informed that those who desire to add these Souvenirs to their cabinets can do so on application to Señor de Zayas, No. 56 New Street, New York.

H. C. F.

OBITUARY.

JEAN HENRI HOFFMANN.

WE learn by an obituary notice from the pen of Mons. Alphonse de Witte, in the last number of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, of the death of Mons. Hoffmann, of Paris, at an advanced age. For many years his name appeared on the cover of the *Journal* as its representative in Paris, and our predecessors were often indebted to his kindly aid in promoting its interests abroad. He died on the 30th of April last. He acquired in his business as a dealer in coins the highest reputation for integrity, and he was considered by those who availed themselves of his good judgment and wide experience, a connoisseur of most excellent taste and skill. He had the charge of disposing of several important collections at public sale in 1886 and

1887, and in 1862-65 he published a periodical Catalogue entitled, "*Numismate*," giving reliable descriptions, with prices, of coins and medals which he had on sale, and we are able to speak from personal knowledge when we say that purchasers found such pieces as they bought of him fully up to the condition he rated them. He was also the author of a valuable work entitled "*Monnaies royales de France, depuis Hugues Capet jusqu'à Louis XVI*," which was issued at Paris in 1878, and which has ever since been considered as of the highest authority; it has served for the collector of French coins the same purpose as the work of Cohen on Roman money, and has well been styled by one reviewer "an excellent illustrated catalogue, indispensable to those who are interested in the coinage of Capets." He was a member of some of the leading Numismatic Societies abroad.

M.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

PAN-AMERICAN MERCANTILE MEDAL.

The recent visit of seventy or more gentlemen who came from Mexico, Central and South America, to attend the Philadelphia Commercial Congress and similar meetings in the larger cities of the United States, was marked in New York, as it had been elsewhere, by many attentions, both of a public and private nature. One of the interesting things in New York, from a numismatic point of view, was the presentation of a pretty little medallic badge to the visiting merchants. This bore upon the field the arms of the City of New York with their supporters, around which was a circle containing the legend, SOUTH AMERICAN MERCHANTS above, and the date, JUNE 9-13, 1897, below. Outside of this was a larger circle, the lower portion in the shape of a wreath, and the upper part plain but having the words NEW YORK, BROOKLYN AND VICINITY. The badge was attached by a loop to a bow of ribbon. The visitors seemed to appreciate this little attention very highly.

L.

QUERY.

SOME time since a rubbing of the following Medal which is in the cabinet of Dr. Weber, of London, was sent to us with the request to identify it, if possible. We have shown it to several, but no one seems to be able to explain it. Any information concerning its origin will be gladly received by the Editors.

Obverse: Two figures, perhaps Jupiter and Europa, on a bull, to right. Legend above, IUVENUS AMBO (? Let us both be of service.) Reverse: Within an equilateral triangle inscribed in a heptagon is a monogram of several letters, which perhaps may be ALFRED though it would be easy to find two L's and possibly other letters; between the sides of the triangle and the heptagon are two curious figures, whose angles seem to be all right angles; it is difficult to suggest any meaning to these, as that on the right seems to have a cross for its upper terminal; they represent keys of antique form as much as anything that occurs to us. Below the base of the triangle is the date MDCLXIX, i. e., 1670-2, a somewhat unusual way of expressing 1668.

The piece is of white metal, struck. Size 20 very nearly, American scale. Any explanation with our present knowledge must be wholly conjectural. Remembering however that the last half of the seventeenth century was the period when alchemy was most flourishing, and Richthausen, Krohneman, Seyler and Tenzel were duping the nobles of their time with their pretended discoveries, as described in the *Journal* in April and July, 1890, we might perhaps be justified in attributing it to some of their credulous followers. Whether the deities on the obverse are Jupiter and Europa, or as one has suggested, Juno, may be doubtful; Jupiter was the mystical synonyme for tin, but neither Juno nor Europa was remembered by the alchemists; Diana or Luna seems not to be signified. Altogether it is quite in line with the mystical medals of its period, whatever may be its true meaning.

MEDALS UNDER A CORNER-STONE.

AMONG the articles placed in the corner-stone of the new High School building at Springfield, Mass., which was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the first of June last, were several medals relating to the local history of the place, and to distinguished individuals, which were presented by Major C. P. Nichols, of that city. The Springfield Medals included one struck to commemorate the Two hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of the foundation of the City of Springfield, May 25, 26, 1886; one on the Soldiers' Monument, dedicated September 29, 1895; one of the United States Arsenal, established April, 1794; and one of the Pynchon House (called the Old Fort), built by John Pynchon, in 1660 and taken down in 1831. There were also Medals of Washington, Lincoln and Columbus.

EDITORIAL.

LATIN INSCRIPTIONS AND LEGENDS.

THE controversy which has attracted so much notice in Boston and elsewhere, concerning the correctness of the Latin on the beautiful and appropriate monument erected in honor of the devotion and patriotism of Col. Shaw and the Fifty-fourth (colored) Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry in the Civil War, furnishes, perhaps, what is the latest example of the carelessness with which similar inscriptions on monuments and medals have been prepared. We need not enlarge on the Latin of the Shaw Monument, where the infinitive is used when scholars claim the subjunctive should have been employed, for that does not concern numismatics. On a previous page of this issue the inscriptions and legends on many of the Assay medals are, as will be seen, in Latin. One can not but be struck, on reading them, with the lack of originality, the sameness, which marks them. Our esteemed friend, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale would be pleased with the "Lend a hand" idea, of the motto on No. 18, but just exactly what the author meant, who proposed it, might be difficult to explain. On No. 19 we are told that "*Fire* will prove the work," and on 22, that "*The balances* prove it." We are left to choose which of the two tests we prefer, but are glad to learn from 31 that "*Science* crowns it." Without expressing any opinion as to whether *probo*, which conveys to a certain extent the idea of approval, or recommendation, is better or worse Latin than *scrutor*, which means to examine carefully, or *experior*, which means to put to test, a point which we willingly leave to those more learned in the language than ourselves, we conjecture that the certainty with which the officers anticipated the approval of the Commission may have determined its use. We are somewhat doubtful again as to the meaning of the motto on 26, where the unhappy conjunction of *Justitiae* and *Monetae* leaves us in the dark as to whether the light of the Mint illuminates justice, or that of justice illuminates the Mint! The best of them all, and the briefest, is that on 34, the *point* of which shows that brevity which is the soul of wit.

These may seem to be matters of trivial importance, but the liberty to perpetuate a motto on an official medal needs some restriction or certainly judicious advice and kindly criticism from a competent source. One vexatious instance of the result of malice or ignorance in Sweden may be recalled, where "*Soror Vasorum*" was placed upon a medal, which was designed to honor a Princess of the Royal house. The double meaning, coarsely reflecting on a lady of the highest character, caused an edict suppressing the pieces; but a sufficient number got into circulation to show the effort was futile, and an order providing against the danger of similar occurrences was made the rule at the Swedish Mint. They do these things better in France, where the legends of all pieces coined by public authority, and if we are not mistaken, all medals struck at the Mint from whatever source, must first be submitted to the Academy of Inscriptions, etc., for approval. Had the British Mint been subject to such a rule, they might have been saved the folly of cribbing Hedlinger's design on his medal of Charles XII, of 1718, — and its legend with it, — for their "*Indocilis pati*" of 1781, which

was not strengthened by the words added in the exergue. (See *Journal* for January, 1896.) Some interesting facts regarding the careful study of the Latin legends on the medals struck in the early days of our Government by order of Congress at the French Mint are given by Loubat, in his magnificent work on our National Medals.

It is too much probably, to hope that the time will speedily come when some such rule will be adopted here, for the official medals of the Government, — or even for those issued with its tacit consent, as the Assay Medals are, — but with the abundance of terse and appropriate passages in the Latin poets of the best days of Roman literature, and the many apt quotations which might be made from the Vulgate, before us as examples, it seems as if something more to the point, more poetic, if not more deeply imbued with the spirit of a cultivated taste and the refinements of an inspired art, might easily be found. Whether the legend on the Franco-American piece of Louis be thought irreverent or not, we must admit that there was at least a certain fitness in the "*Gloriam regni tui dicent*" which he placed upon his coins. How appropriate the "*Sedem non animum*," etc., on the jetons of 1756, struck for the Colonies, — quoted from Horace; the "*Non sine Dis animosus infans*" on the "*Libertas Americana*," from the famous Ode of Horace "*Descende Coelo*," suggested to Franklin by Sir William Jones; the warning words on the medal commemorating the Treaty between Holland and the United States in 1782, "*Justitiam et non temnere Divos*," from the *Aeneid*; the "*En dextra fidesque*" on another Holland-American Medal of the same year, quoted also from the same poem, and many more which might be named. Surely it is not unreasonable to hope for a new departure for our medallists in this direction, at least, if more artistic devices for our coinage are destined to be in the future as in the past the despair of our Mint-masters.

THE NEW MEXICAN COINAGE.

DR. BASTOW informs us that considerable interest is taken in the proposed new treatment of the device on the Dollar, for the Mexican eagle has been represented substantially in the same style on these coins, as the National type, since 1823; even in the five years, 1869-73 inclusive, while the "Balance" dollars were coined, the eagle type was also used except in 1870. He informs us also that the Bill has passed the Mexican Congress, the die-sinkers are at work, and the new coins will probably be ready by January 1, 1898. The Government has discontinued the general coinage of the Fifty and Twenty-five cent pieces, the former since 1887 (with one exception, that of Culiacan in 1892) and the latter since 1890. The proposed Twenty-cent coin is not generally favored, as the experiment, both in the United States and Canada, to popularize pieces of that denomination, proved a failure.

The present edge of the Eight-reales piece is that sometimes called "corded," which hardly expresses the design; it more closely represents overlapping scales with a catch, or button retainer. The new design will have a reeded edge and milled border to protect the devices from too rapid wear and defacement. The type proposed some years ago when patterns from the large Twenty Dollar Gold Piece down to the Copper Cent were submitted to the Government is said to be that which has been adopted for the new coins.

ENGLISH JUBILEE MEDALS.

THE recent Jubilee festival in Great Britain, commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, elicited a large number of medals and medallic badges, issued as mementoes of the happy event; several were also struck in America, and while some were sold here, others were sent across the sea, and found buyers there. We are indebted to Mr. Edmund J. Cleveland for descriptions of some of these, and also to the Messrs. Spink, of London, for a handsome Catalogue, showing various styles of those struck by them for the occasion, with their ribbons, printed in colors. We shall hope to give descriptions of a few of these in our next issue, which we find ourselves obliged to omit from the present number for lack of room.